

Menton Park, Burlingame and other fashionable places suffered greatly.

CUT ARTERIES OF SUFFERER.

A. W. Hussey came to the station at the hall of justice this morning and told how, at the direction of a policeman, whom he did not know, but whose star number he gave as 615, he had cut the arteries in the wrists of a man pinned under timbers at the St. Katherine Hotel. According to the statement made by Hussey, the man was begging to be killed, and the policeman shot at him, but his aim was defective and the bullet went wide of the mark. The officer then handed Hussey a knife, with instructions to cut the veins in the suffering man's wrists, and Hussey obeyed orders.

Chief of Police Dinan directed that Hussey be locked up. There has been no opportunity to investigate his story, but the police believe that the awful calamity rendered him insane, and that the incident reported to them had no existence excepting in the imagination of the man who made the report.

Mayor Schmitz sends out orders that the physical necessities of the sufferers be first attended to. Goldberg, Bowen and Company send word that they have placed all of their stores at the disposal of the city, including the provisions contained therein.

TOWN OF SAN MATEO FLOODED.

The sheds over the Southern Pacific's long wharf on San Francisco Bay have completely collapsed. Many of the bunkers fell into the bay, carrying with them thousands of tons of coal. The long wharf was one of the most important shipping points about the bay, and freight traffic will be interrupted greatly.

As a result of the breaking of the mains of the Spring Valley Water Company, the town of San Mateo was flooded. It was owing to the broken mains that the fire gained headway in San Francisco. The town of San Rafael, despite its own troubles, dispatched fire fighting apparatus to San Francisco.

From early morning the offices of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, in Oakland, have been filled with people in all walks of life, filing messages of inquiry as to the condition of friends and interests in other cities of California which suffered from the earthquake shock.

OPERA HOUSE DESTROYED.

The fire swept down the streets so rapidly that it was practically impossible to save anything in its way. It reached the Grand Opera House, on Mission Street, and in a moment had burned through the roof.

The Metropolitan Opera Company, from New York, had just opened its season there, and all the scenery and costumes were soon reduced to ashes.

From the opera house the fire leaped from building to building, leveling them to the ground in quick succession. The Call editorial and mechanical departments were totally destroyed in a few minutes, and the flames leaped across Stevenson Street toward the fifteen-story stone and iron Claus Spreckels building, which, with its lofty dome, is the most notable edifice in San Francisco. Two small wooden buildings furnished fuel to ignite the splendid pile. Thousands of people watched the flames licking the stone walls. At first no impression was made, but suddenly there was a crackling of glass and an entrance was effected. The inner furnishings of the fourth floor were the first to go. Then, as if by magic, smoke issued from the top of the dome. This was followed by a most spectacular illumination. The round windows of the dome shone like so many full moons, the long, waving streamers of flames bursting forth. Women wrung their hands and wept, saying: "It is so terrible."

The tall and slender structure, which had withstood the forces of the earth, appeared doomed to fall before the fire. But after a time the light grew less intense, and the flames, finding nothing to consume, died out, leaving the building standing, but completely gutted.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS BURNED.

The Palace Hotel, the rear of which was constantly threatened, was the scene of much excitement, the guests leaving in haste, many with only the clothing they wore. Finding that the hotel was not in present danger, many returned and made arrangements for the removal of their belongings, though little could be taken away, owing to the utter absence of transportation facilities.

The Parrot Building, in which were located the chambers of the State's Supreme Court, the lower floors being devoted to an immense department store, was ruined, though its massive walls were not all destroyed. A little further down Market Street the Academy of Sciences, the Jennie Flood building and the history building kindled and burned like so much tinder. Sparks, carried across the wide street, ignited the Phelan building and the army headquarters of California, General Funston commanding, were burned.

Nearing the bay, the waters of which did the firemen good service along the docks, the fire took the Rialto building, a handsome sky-scraper, and converted scores of solid business blocks into smoldering piles of bricks.

ROAR OF FLAMES HEARD AFAR.

Banks and commercial houses, supposed to be fireproof, though not of modern build, burned quickly, and the roar of the flames could be heard even on the hills, which were but out of the danger zone.

Here many thousands of people congregated and viewed the awful scene. Great sheets of flames rose high in the heavens or rushed down some narrow street, joining midway between the sidewalks.

The greatest destruction occurred in that part of the city which was reclaimed from San Francisco Bay. Much of the devastated district was at one time low, marshy ground, covered by water at high tide. As the city grew it became necessary to fill in many acres of this low ground in order to reach deep water. The Merchants' Exchange building, a fourteen-story steel structure, was situated on the edge of this reclaimed ground. It had just been completed, and the executive offices of the Southern Pacific Company occupied the greater part of the building.

RESIDENCE SECTION ESCAPES.

The damage by the earthquake to the residence portion of the city, the finest part of which is on Nob Hill and Pacific Heights, seems to have been slight. On Nob Hill are the residences of many of the millionaires, who in the early seventies became wealthy through mining investments or the construction of the Central Pacific Railroad. They included the Stangers, Hungertons, Hopkins, Crockers, Floods and others.

The magnificent Fairmont Hotel, not yet completed, stands on the brink of Nob Hill, overlooking the bay. The hotel was not seriously damaged. The construction of the hotel was started by Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, of New York, as a monument to her father, United States Senator James Fair, but she recently sold it for \$3,000,000. To the westward of Nob Hill, on Pacific Heights, are many fine new residences, but little injury was done to any of them.

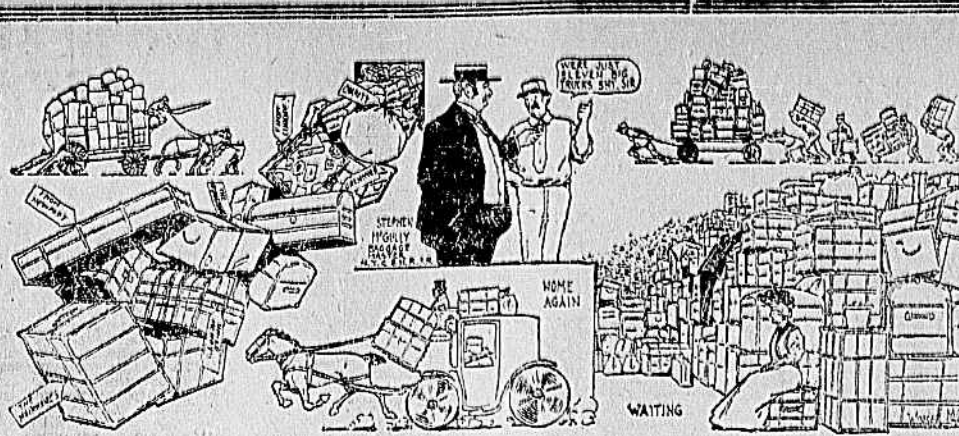
The courthouse at Redwood City and other buildings collapsed. Menlo Park, Burlingame and other fashionable suburban towns suffered. Santa Rosa, to the north; Napa, Vallejo and all towns around the bay were damaged. These reports, alarming as they were, created little interest in San Francisco, where the people were in a frantic state.

CHIEF DAMAGE BY FIRE.

To-day's experience has been a testimonial to the modern steel building. A score of these buildings were in course of construction, and not one suffered from the earthquake shock. The completed modern buildings were also immune from harm from the seismic movement. The buildings that collapsed were all flimsy wooden and old brick structures. The damage by earthquake does not begin to compare with the loss by fire. The heart of the business quarter of San Francisco has been destroyed by fire.

Fire has done the great damage. An area of plucky covered ground of eight square miles has been burned over and there is no telling when the fire will be under control.

Mayor Schmitz was about early and took measures for the relief and protection of the city. General Funston was quickly communicated with, and by 9 o'clock 1,000 Federal soldiers were guard-



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Sketched on a rush day in and about the "Trunk City" where plebeian and patrician travelers mingle without distinction.



MAYOR EUGENE E. SCHMITZ.

ing the streets and assisting the firemen in dynamiting buildings. LOOTERS EXECUTED.

General Funston realized that stern measures were necessary and gave orders that looters were to be shot at sight. Four men were summarily executed before 3 o'clock this afternoon. At a meeting of fifty citizens, called by the Mayor, it was announced that 2,400 tents would be pitched in Golden Gate park, and that arrangements had been made to feed the destitute in public squares.

A finance committee, with James D. Phelan at the head, was appointed, and Mayor Schmitz was instructed to issue drafts for all funds needed on this committee.

A general meeting of the citizens' committee has been called for to-morrow morning.

NEED OUTSIDE AID.

It is probable that, even with the spirit and willingness shown by the people of San Francisco, outside aid will be necessary. A message from President Roosevelt was received this morning, and it had a cheering effect. George Gould also telegraphed, offering assistance.

INSURANCE COMPANIES WILL PAY DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR TO SUFFERERS

(By Associated Press.)
10 P. M., EASTERN TIME.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 18.—Earthquake and fire today have caused the greatest calamity California has ever known. In San Francisco alone it is estimated that one thousand persons have perished, while as many more are suffering from injuries. The entire business portion of the city is in ruins, and the flames, which, owing to the lack of water, cannot be checked except by the blowing up with dynamite of buildings in their path, are still sweeping through the city.

It is utterly impossible at present to estimate the property loss, for the extent of the conflagration cannot be told until the fire has burned itself out. Thousands of people are homeless and many are huddled in the parks and public squares, beside the household goods they were able to save. The city is under martial law, and all the downtown streets are patrolled by cavalry and infantry. Details of troops are also guarding the banks. Most of the principal buildings have already been destroyed, and others are in imminent danger. Over all the scene of desolation hangs a dense pall of smoke.

GREAT UNIVERSITY WRECKED.

Communication with outside towns is almost entirely cut off, but the report comes from Palo Alto that all but one of the buildings of the Leland Stanford, Jr., University have been wrecked, and that the splendid Memorial Church, one of the finest structures of its kind in the world, is a mass of ruins. One student is known to have lost his life. In Oakland five persons were killed. San Jose and Sacramento, Berkeley, Alameda and other places heard from suffered severely, but report no loss of life.

The dreadful earthquake shock came without warning at precisely 5:13 o'clock this morning, its motion apparently being from east to west. At first the upheaval of the earth was gradual, but in a few seconds it increased in intensity. Chimneys began to fall and buildings to crack, tottering on their foundations. The people became panic-stricken and rushed into the streets, most of them in their night attire. They were met by showers of falling buildings, bricks, cornices and walls. Many were instantly crushed to death, while others were dreadfully mangled. Those who remained indoors generally escaped with their lives, though scores were hit by detached plaster, pictures and articles thrown to the floor by the shock. It is believed that more or less loss was sustained by nearly every family in the city.

BUILDINGS TOPPLE.

The tall steel frame structures stood the strain better than brick buildings, few of them being badly damaged. The big eleven-story Monadnock office building, in course of construction, adjoining the Palace Hotel, was an exception, however, its rear wall collapsing and many cracks being made across its front. Some of the docks and freight sheds along the water front slid away into the bay. Deep fissures opened in the filled-in ground near the shore, and the Union Ferry depot was injured. Its high tower still stands, but will have to be torn down.

A portion of the new City Hall, which cost over seven million dollars, collapsed, the roof sliding into the court-yard and smaller

towers tumbling down. The great dome was moved, but did not fall.

The new postoffice, one of the finest in the United States, was badly shattered.

The Valencia Hotel, a four-story wooden building, sank into the basement, a pile of splintered timbers, under which were pinned many dead and dying occupants of the house. The basement was full of water, and some of the helpless victims were drowned.

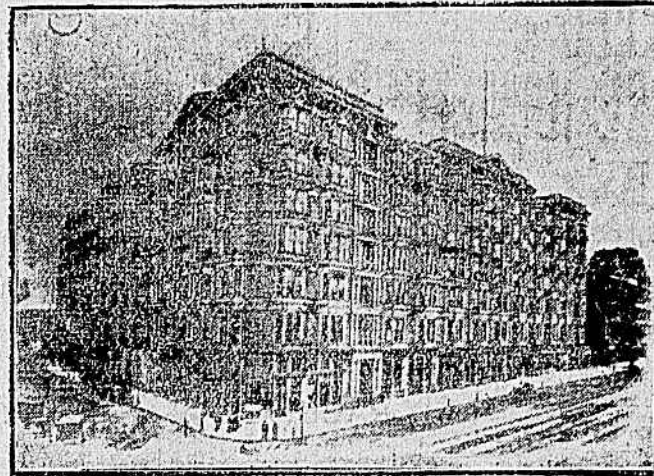
FIRES EVERYWHERE.

Scarcely had the earth ceased to shake when fires broke out simultaneously in many places. The fire department promptly responded to the first calls for aid, but it was found that the water mains had been rendered useless by the underground movement. Fanned by a light breeze, the flames quickly spread, and soon many blocks were seen to be doomed. Then dynamite was resorted to and the sound of frequent explosions added to the terror of the people. All efforts to stay the progress of the fire, however, proved futile. The south side of Market Street, from Ninth Street to the bay, was soon ablaze, the fire covering a belt two miles wide. On this, the main thoroughfare of the city, are located many of the finest edifices in the city, including the Grant, Parrott, Flood, "Call," "Examiner" and Monadnock buildings, the Palace and Grand Hotels and numerous wholesale houses.

At the same time the commercial establishments and banks north of Market Street were burning. The burning district in this section of the city extended from Sansome Street to the water front and from Market Street to Broadway. Fires also broke out in the mission, and the entire city seemed to be in flames.

MILITARY ON GUARD.

The flames, fanned by the rising breeze, swept down the main streets until within a few hundred feet of the ferry depot, the high tower of which stood at a dangerous angle. The big wholesale grocery establishment of Weelman, Peck and Company, was on fire from cellar to roof, and the heat was so oppressive that passengers



MAGNIFICENT PALACE HOTEL.

This structure, one of the largest hotels in the United States, destroyed.

from the ferry-boats were obliged to keep close to the water's edge in order to get past the burning structure. It was impossible to reach the center of the city from the bay without skirting the shore for a long distance so as to get entirely around the burning district. At 8 o'clock the Southern Pacific officials refused to allow any more passengers from trans-bay points to land, and sent back those already on the boats. The ferry and train service of key route was entirely abandoned, owing to damage done to the power house by the earthquake at Emeryville.

At 9 o'clock this morning a thousand men from the Presidio arrived down town to patrol the city streets. The Thirteenth Infantry, 1,000 strong, arrived from Angel Island a little later and went on patrol duty. The soldiers have been ordered to shoot down thieves caught in the act of robbing the dead and to guard with their lives the millions of dollars worth of property which has been placed in the streets that it may escape the ravages of the flames.

CARING FOR HOMELESS.

The First California Artillery, 200 strong, two companies, have been detailed to patrol duty on Ellis Street. Two more companies are patrolling Broadway, in the Italian section. The Ellis Street

(Continued on Third Page.)

SAN FRANCISCO ON MADE GROUND

Much of the Territory Most Affected By Earthquake Was Rescued From Bay.

PECULIAR CASE OF STANFORD

Regarded As Singular Selection for Destruction, As University is Fifty Miles Away.

San Francisco is situated on a peninsula, formed by the Pacific Ocean and an arm of the San Francisco Bay. The city is on the extreme end of the peninsula, which terminates at the Golden Gate, a strip of water about three miles wide which connects the bay and the ocean. A ridge of low mountains is the backbone of the peninsula. On the Westward side of the ridge, there are about four miles of sand dunes, with occasional hills, which are being rapidly leveled down and built upon. This part of the city suffered little from the shock. The most respectable part of the residence section caps the very top of the hills, in the center of the city. As one descends Eastward and Southeastward toward the more level part of the city, houses and commercial concerns naturally take the place of residences on account of the more easy handling advantages. There is a gap through the mountain ridge about two miles south of the Golden Gate. It is through this gap that Market Street, the main thoroughfare, runs, from the Ferry to about six miles inland, and it is south of this street where the most damage has occurred.

Filled in the Bay.

All east of Battery Street, which runs at right angles to Market, the bay has been filled in to make room for commercial, wholesale and manufacturing concerns. It is about eight blocks from Battery to the present water front, and all this land has been filled in. Altogether about two square miles of the bay has been filled in. It is east of Battery, on either side of Market Street, that the worst destruction took place. South of Market Street, besides manufacturing and large wholesale houses, are collected all the poor tenements. It was here that the greatest loss of life occurred, and where the first fires originated.

There are many tall buildings in the level or filled-in part of San Francisco, but making their foundations a difficult task. All this level portion is mostly sand. After digging about ten feet, water rises in the excavation. The only way of making a secure foundation is to dig as deep as the water will allow, and then drive thirty foot piles into the earth until their tops are sunk on a level with the bottom of the excavation.

The tops of the piles are covered with cement foundations and earth is thrown back in until above the water level. This preparation is made before the building of any large edifice can be undertaken, and is but an example of the insecurity of the ground. It was in this section where some of the streets sank several feet.

Leland Stanford, Jr., University, which fate seems to have strangely selected for destruction, is nearly fifty miles south of San Francisco. Its destruction can be accounted for by the fact that Stanford is situated on the same spur of mountains as San Francisco is.

Professor J. L. Hilliard.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WEST POINT, V.A., April 18.—Professor John L. Hilliard, of Urbana Academy, died last night, after an illness of several weeks. His funeral was preached to-day by Rev. W. W. Sisk at Hermitage Baptist Church, Church View, Middlesex county, where he has always held his membership. Professor Hilliard was an educator of considerable note. He was assistant principal last session of Professor J. T. Bethel in the West Point Seminary. This session he organized the academy at Urbana, and was soon after appointed superintendent of public school systems in Middlesex county, succeeding Dr. William S. Christian.

In February last Professor Hilliard was married to Miss Judith Livingston Carter, formerly of Princeton, Va. At the time of her marriage she lived in Richmond. Miss Carter was well-known and very popular in West Point, and it was here she met Professor Hilliard. Professor Hilliard will be buried at Hermitage Baptist Church.



CORNER OF MARKET AND O'FARRELL STREETS. The Large Building to the Left is the Phelan Building.